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voted particularly to the interests of the Academy and the Art Students' League, but which contains also notes and illustrated articles of interest to the art world in general.

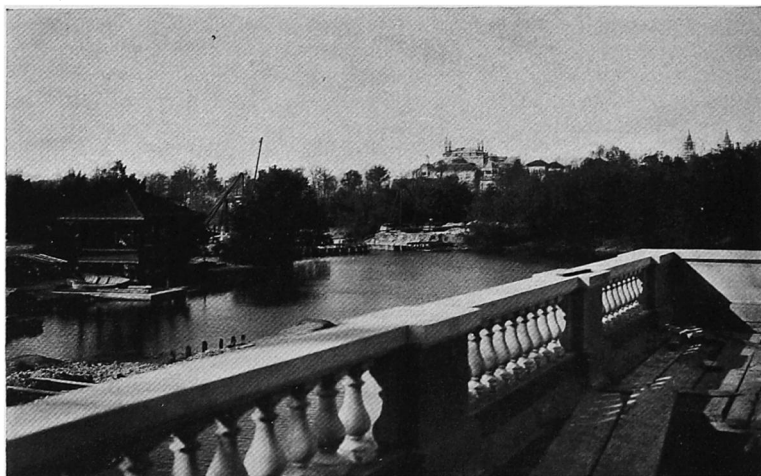
HOLMES SMITH.

NOTE.—For other pictures shown at Buffalo, see page 124.



OLD AND NEW THURINGIAN PORCELAIN

Last year's interesting exhibition of old Thuringian porcelain, which, as all lovers of ceramic treasures will remember, was held in Leipsic, has had



VIEW FROM BALCONY OF CASINO

A Reminiscence of the Pan-American Exposition

the effect of stimulating the collector's acquisitiveness with respect to this kind of china, which, of course, has a very different value from the bulk of the modern ware upon the production of which the Thuringian factories now largely depend. It is a local industry that from tentative beginnings has now blossomed into one of great mercantile importance, both as to the home trade and that done overseas, for, indeed, the bulk of modern Thuringian is now specially manufactured for export, enormous quantities being annually destined for America.

A certain romance attaches to the first factory set up amid this inland forest range. A kind of semi-porcelain appears to have been made in 1750 at Gera, in this district, and it was not until ten years later that one Georg Heinrich Macheleid discovered the right kind of earth for the manufacture of true porcelain. Macheleid was a student of theology. His father, how-

ever, was a herbalist and dealer in "simples," a circumstance which very probably gave the son a leaning toward experimental work. Little, in fact, is known of the man's earlier life, but he is reported to have "tired of theology" by the time he had "preached his ninety-ninth sermon," and without troubling to "round off the century," young Macheleid went back to the work that had so absorbing a fascination for him—the mixing of various earths and substances in the hopes of ultimately producing a clay which should, when baked, prove to be porcelain.

His home was at Sitzendorf, near Rudolstadt, in the lovely Schwarzbourg district, and here he persevered doggedly in his work, without, however, the slightest result, until one day, when a countrywoman happened to bring him a small quantity of fine sand such as was in those days used to strew over writing to dry the ink. This young Macheleid made use of for his favorite experiment, and found to his joy that the right ingredient had at last been come by, but the quantity was so small as to be quite insufficient for any practical purpose, while the woman had been a total stranger to that countryside, and he had omitted to inquire where the precious find had come from. In desperation, Macheleid tramped the hills and valleys far and wide, coming, when starved and faint, with hope wellnigh deserting him, upon a cleft in a hillside, not far from the romantic Konigsee, where this sand—the one thing wanting to crown his efforts with success—was revealed in abundance.

Such is the little history, still told in the district, of how Macheleid, the erstwhile theologian, turned manufacturer, for the concession to erect workshops in the neighboring village of Volkstedt was granted him by the then reigning Prince, while a second factory was later erected by Prince Friedrich Wilhelm at Hildberghausen. Gotthelf Greiner followed suit with the Wallendorf factory, and may likewise be reckoned one of the earliest porcelain manufacturers in the Thuringian district—a boldly scrawled "W" being the mark by which to recognize this old ware.

Among the places now famous for the brisk trade done in "half-china" are Blankenhain, Limbach, Rauenstein, Possneck, Gotha, Eisenberg, and a few of minor importance, in addition to the first three already mentioned—and the idyllic surroundings of the forest factories should make it well worth the tourist's while to step aside from the better-known pleasure resorts to take cognizance of these busy hives, as full of interest for the amateur as for the business man. There are indeed no less than 112 china factories now extant amid the pine woods of Thuringia, many of which have sprung up and become flourishing concerns within the last fifty years only, while the value of their annual product is now estimated at 51,257,137 marks, of which quite 33,634,000 marks' worth represents the export trade, destined for Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, England and this country.

For many years these hardy Thuringians were a thorn in the flesh to the manufacturers of Meissen, in neighboring Saxony, the latter complaining—and with some reason too—of the use made of their trade-marks upon "inferior ware," and this matter was, we believe, finally adjusted by the Leipsic

authorities toward the end of the eighteenth century, and with rather a high hand, too, for the Thuringian ware was "confiscated" without more ado at the great annual fair.

This lesson, however, had a salutary effect, and in future "Thuringen" was no longer palmed off as "real Meissener." Not but what much good work is done in the Woodland factories such as may well enable it to stand on its own merits, the hand-made porcelain (taught at a special school of art, where the artists are prepared for the Wallendorf and Lichte factories) is often of great excellence, modeling being also a branch of study to which close attention is given. Holy images and copies of the antique are here largely dealt with. So much for the work done nowadays, but the "Old Thuringen," beloved of the connoisseur, possesses a quainter individuality of its own.

ADAPTED FOR BRUSH AND PENCIL.



CORNER OF PAVILION, MACHINERY BUILDING
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